ceived by receipt for the same. On the 19th inst. Captain Sichols called at the consulate and requested me to have John Madison, the carpenter of said vessel, arcested and sent on board, stating that he had deserted and refused to return to duty. I immediately wrote to Mr. May, Superintendent of Police in this colony, the enslowed note marked "A," to which I received no answer. I subsequently called at the police station in company with Captain Nichols and exhibited the bark's articles to Mr. May and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Grand Pre, and again requested that the expenter should be placed on board. On the 20th inst., Capt Nichols informed me that John Madison, the expenter, had returned on board his vessel, and that such was his conduct that it became necessary to use force to restrain his violence; that he had made an assault upon him, the explain, and that in consequence he and his officers had after considerable difficulty put him (the expenter) in irron; that he was a dangerous man, and that he (Capt. Nichols) had acted in self-defence in securing Malison; that upon that days several armed man boarded the Reindeer in the absence of the captain, and without showing any warrant or authority, released Madison and frielly took him from said vessel; and upon the mate demanding to see the warrant or authority the mate would interfere they would take him likewise from the vessel. Since that time Madison has not been returned to the Reindeer.

On the 22d instant Captain Nichols was summoned to appear before the Petty Sessions to answer a charge of assult and battery, made by John Madison against him. On the 23d, in cumpany with Captain Nichols, I called at the chief magistrate's court, and requested the presiding magistrate, Mr. Hibbier, to have Madison sent on board the Reindeer, and at the same time I exhibited to him the articles of the vessel, and requested him to observe that the man Madison on board the Reindeer, and at the same time I exhibited in the excess as having occurred to board an

matter, and as American Consul at this port claimed sole jurisdiction in the case, as having occurred on board an American ship, and as being a petty offence, for the correction of which, and like offences, I, the representative of the United States government, was placed in this port. I further protested against the right of any foreign official to board and search an American vessel without the permission and concurrence of the American authorities; and more especially without exhibiting a warrant or authority of any stud for such action, and extended my protest to a total denial of the jurisdiction of the court in the case—complained of a want of courtesy to me as the American representative, and desired the magistrate to note my protest before he should commence proceedings. In the meantime Capt. Nichols was retained a prisoner in the pisioner's box. He then likewise protested against the jurisdiction of the court and his detention, and declared that he was amenable to the laws of his country if he had committed an offence. The case was continued—Captain Nichols made no defence. Madison in his costs stated that he was born in Registr, and the magistrate sentenced Captain Nichols to the payment of fifty dollars line to the Queen, and twenty-live dollars compensation to Madison. The magistrate then asked if the American Consul would be responsible for the payment of the fine, or the return of the mob, the police and the Court, and declared that the sneedous help of the mob, the police and the Court, and declared that the sneedous help of the mob, the police and the Court, and declared that the sneedous help of the payment of the fine, or the return of the mod, the police and the Court, and declared that the sneedous help of the country in the strength of the country in the strength of the country in the country of the mod, the police and the Court, and declared that the sneedous half of Captain Nichols by the 2111. Not wishing to have a policies of the mod, the police guard having the policies of the country nouse, I would be responsible for his return, but not otherwise. This was refused. I then told them to take him if they could. My intention was, that if they would allow us to proceed to my house without molestation, I would request an interview with the Governor, and endeavor to have him interfere with the illegal proceedings of a mob calling theuselves a magistrate's court and a police force. While standing at the door I was informed that Captain Nichols, in company with some other American captains, had left for the United States steam frigate Powhstan, I walked out of the front door, passed around the hoaze to the wharf, and saw Capt. N., with others, going in a boat towards the Powhstan, followed by a boat containing one white and three or four black policemen. I got into another boat and went on board the Powhstan, where I found Capt. Nichols in active and I now, as American Consults this port, have to respectfully but earnestly request that you will afford Capt. Nichols the protection due to an American citizen.

at this port, have to respectfully but earnestly request that you will afford Capt. Nichols the protection due to an American citizen.

The following is a description of the carpenter, as taken from the articles of the Reindeer:—Name, John Madison; staton, carpenter; birth place, New York, age, twenty one years, height, five feet six inches. This man shipped at New York at the rate of \$50 per month, and received \$50 in advance, to be discharged at New York on the return of the vessel to that city; but he is yet on shore, and I shall again demand his release. It is not necessary for me to state to you he well known and clearly defined principle upon which I ground my action in the protection of the rights of my countrymen—a principle for which you yourself in the war of 1812 gallantly fought and suffered—agar to retirenate to you the well known violence and insolence to American citizens of the petry officials of this colony. Of these you are well aware, and it only remains for me to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEENAN, U. S. Consul.

Copt. Wm. J. McChunny, Commanding U. S. steamer Powhetan, Hong Kong.

GOV. BOWRING TO CAPT. M'CLUNEY.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE VICTORIA.

HONG KONG, Det. 26, 1855.

Sm—I have the hongr to address you under the following circumstances:—Rumors have reached me that Mr.

E. M. Nichols has sought refuge on board the United States steam frights Powhatan, under your command. If this he the case I think? States steam frigate Pownatan, under your command. It this be the case. I think it my duty to advise you that a warrant for his apprehension has been issued by the Court of Petty Sessions, and I hope to learn that there has been no intended obstruction to the authority of the law. I have the honor to be, sir, your obsdient servant, JOHN BOWRING, Governor, &c.. To Capt. WM. J. M'CLUNEY, United States steam frigate Pewhatan. CAPTAIN M'CLUREY TO GOVERNOR EOWRING.

CAPTAIN M'CLUNEY TO GOVERNOR BOWRING.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, I HONG KONG, Chins, Oct. 27, 1835.

SEE—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt o your Excellency's note of yesterday, stating that rumors had reached you that Mr. E. N. Nichols has sought refuge on beard the United States steam frigste Powhatan under my command, and if this be the case, you think it your duty to acvise me that a warrant for his apprehension had been issued by the Court of Petty Sessions, and you hope to learn that there has been no intended obstruction to the law.

sion had been issued by the Court of Petty Sessions, and you hope to learn that there has been no intended obstruction to the law.

In reply, I have to state that Mr. E. N. Nichols an In reply, I have to state that Mr. E. N. Nichols an American citizen, master of the American bark Renadeer, was received on beard of this ship at the request of the American Consul, in order to protect him from an illegal arrest and imprisonment by a magistrate of Hong Kong. So far as I have been informed, the whole course of this magistrate has been unwarranted by the circumstances, and lifegal. By his direction a police force was sent on board an American chip, and a man released from confinement by it who had been placed in irons by order of his captain for desertion, antiny and a violation of the discipline of the ship—an offence, not to English, but to American law, cognizable by the American Consul. This magistrate, not content with this gross outrage on the American dag, subsequently arrests the captain of the ship, who certainly find committed no offence against the laws of the court, and twenty-live for the mutineer, and in default of payment sentences him to incarceration in the common jail. Under these views of the case, a sense of duty will compare to afford an asylum and protection to Captain Nichols—at least until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear te me that he has committed some oftence or crime for which he can justly be held amenable to English law. Very respectfully your obedient servast.

WM. J. McCLUNEY, U. S. N.,

Commanding U. S. steam frigate Powhata n.

GOV. BOWRING TO CAPT. MCLUNEY.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, VICTORIA.

HOSG KONG, Get. 27, 1855.;

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date. I am happy to learn that, as the tine inflicted upon Captain Nichola has been paid into Court, the question, as far as the warrant for his arrest is concerned, is terminated. With reference to the general and more important question, I hope you will allow me to state, that as the laws of the United States would andoubtedly, and most properly, be enforced in any of the harbors of your country, so the laws of Great British must be maintained in any British colory. If those laws have been violated by any public functionary of this colony, I hope means of refers will always be found; and I shall be ever rendy to afford it enthout any appeal to violence. And I beg to assure you that there is no one who mere sincerely deprecates than I should do, anything like a misuncerstanding with the authorities or cities of the United States, or who is more truly destrous of associating his same of duty with every consideration and respect for both. I have the honor to be, sir your most obedient servant.

COPT. MCLUNEY TO GOV. BOWRING.

Captain WILLAM J. MCLUNEY, TO GOV. BOWRING.

Levens Arans Stram Fungate Powhatan. GOV. BOWRING TO CAPT. M'CLUNEY.

CAPT. M'CLUNEY TO GOV. BOWRING.

UNITED STATES STRAM FRIGATE POWRING.

UNITED STATES STRAM FRIGATE POWRING.

Howe Kone, Oct. 28, 1855.

Son-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and am gradified to learn that the late matter at issue has terminated to the satisfaction of the authorities of Hong Kong by the payment in the foundation of the inflicted upon Captain Nickolswhich payment, however, I am assured by both the Consul of the United States and Captain Nichols, was unauthorized by them, and without the knowledge or consent of either.

thorized by them, and without the knowledge or consent of either.

I most cordially concur with you in deprecating the occurrence of anything like a misunderstanding between the authorities or citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and am gratified at your williagness whenever the laws have been violated by any public functionary of Hong kong, to remove all cause of complaint. I doubt not but that your ready sense of justice will cause you to direct that the seman forefoly, and in any opinion idegally taken from the American bark Reinders, be placed on board that vessel, as requested by the Consul of the United States. With sentiments of great respect and regard, your very obstlent servant.

W. J. McCLUNEY, Capt. U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. steam friguse Powhatan.

To his Excellency Sir John Boward, Gov., &c., Hong Rong.

GOVERNOR BOWRING TO CAPT. M'CLUNEY.

PROTEST OF AMERICAN SHIP-MASTERS.

The undersigned, American citzens and masters of American ships in Hong Kong and China waters,

being present and cognizant of the occurrence of the 23d of October, between Captain E. W. Nichols, of the American bark Reindeer, and the Police Court of Hong Kong, in its action against the said Captain E. W. Nichols, in the matter of forcibly

and without warrant taking from confinement a prisoner named John Madison, a seaman of the Reindeer, placed as such for desertion and mutinous

conduct on board of the Reindeer, by Captain E. W. Nichols-the said Madison being one of the crew of the Reindeer, and being in our opinion under the laws and regulations of the United States for the government of its marine, was not amenable to any

English jurisdiction, but legally under the command of the lawful captain of the said ship, and therefore illegally and with outrage taken by force from the ship. Therefore, we hereby tender to James Kee nan, the United States Consul for this government our cordial approval of his conduct in placing the said Captain E. W. Nichols in safety on board of the United States steam frigate Powhatan, when threatened with fine and imprisonment in a common jail

by the Police Court, upon what we consider a most

We take this opportunity of calling, through our

We take this opportunity of calling, through our Consul, the earnest attention of our government to this matter, important in many ways to the interest and proper discipline of the mercantile marine of the United States.

A brief review of this case may be important:

An American ship arrives in the harbor of Hong Kong, in the lawful pursuit of her business; one of her crew, lawfully shipped in the United States—signing the articles to make the voyage and return to the United States—deserts the vessel, and after an absence of some days comes on board, behaves in a mutinous and outrageous manner towards his superior officers, is placed in irons, and necessarily, from his resistance to the proper authorities, treated with severity.

Suddenly in the absence of the captain an armed

ton Light: Wellington C. Avers, coast pilot; Henry Wilson, schr. Bustamente; Elias Davis, Jr., bark Sarah H. Snow; L. H. Eagleston, bark Ed. Koppisch, of Salem; Geo. P. De Silver, Philadelphia, Pa.: Andrew Barston, ship Lantao; Tnos. C. Dudley, U. S. steamer Powhatan; L. B. Kinney, bark Burnham; Geo. Cideon, U. S. steamer Powhatan; Mortimer Kellogg, Asst. Eng'r U. S. steamer Powhatan; W. H. Porter, U. S. steamer Powhatan; W. M. Horter, U. S. steamer Powhatan; W. M. Horter, U. S. steamer Powhatan; W. H. Cushman, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. Walword, New York; E. F. Cunningham, Belfast, Me.; Geo. A. Taker, New Bedford, Mass.; Wm. Robt. Yates. Norfolk, Va.; John Campbell, Michigan; Thos. B. Schaeffer, Baltimore, Md.; W. K. Cressy, late master steamer Queen; Henry Coleman, master ship Houqua; Francis E. Young, do., do., Sarah; E. Seudder, do. do. Ellen Foster; J. G. Joyce, Lookout; M. Thompson, do. do. Helena; J. W. Marther, do. do. Nightingale; J. P. Cook, United States Marshal; Heary C. Endicott. Salem, Mass.; R. B. Lowry, Lieut. U. S. steamer Powhatan; F. Cady, New York; Saml. V. Pike, master ship Meteor.

James Keenan, Esq., United States Consul at Hong Kong, &c., &c.

THE VIEW TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH IN

Hong Kong, &c., &c.

THE VIEW TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

[From the China Mail, Nov. 15.]

We believe the following will be found to be, a correct version of an affair that has excited some talk during the last tew days:

Information was given at the police office that a carpenter on board the American ship Seindeer was in irons, and had been severely beaten while in harbor, by the master, E. W. Nichols. The police had the man brought on shore, and a summons was issued against the master. The care came before Mr. Hillier, when Mr. Stace, who appeared for the seaman, asked that the case might be dealt with in a summary minner, as the vessel was about to depart.

The varieties to found that the assault had been proved.

might be dealt with in a summary manner, as the vessel was about to depart.

The magistrate found that the assault had been proved, and fined the master \$50 to the Queen, with \$25 compensation to the injured man. During the inquiry Mr. Keenan, the American consol, was present, and objected throughout to the juristiction of the court, os account of the affair having happened on board an American ship.

American citizens in American ships in the harbor of Hong Kong.

Such we believe to be the facts of the case, in which our cousins have acted somewhat ungraciously as well as illegally. However unwithing, the government must take some steps in the matter; but as these are not likely to be prompt and decisive, we trust that, although slow, they will, as they may, be really effective, without affording much opportunity to the actors to make political capital out of their precedity.

The fine was subsequently haid into the police court, and Mr. Keenan was summoned before the police magitate, but failing to appear, a warrant was issued for his apprehension. At a later period he was a monited for trul before the Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of a prisoner, with assault, and with assault and battery.

THE OTHER SIDE. [From the Overland Friend of China, Nov. 7.]

The law on the Keenan case proves that our police authorities were not justified in dealing with the carpenter's mutiny on board the Reindeer, cut of which the put-

unwarrantable assumption of power.

Hone Kone, China, Oct. 27, 1855.

de Fu

GOVERNOR SOWRING TO CAPT. M'CLUNEY.

GOVERNARENT OFFICE, VICTORIA, }

HONG KONE, Oct. 29, 1855. }

Sir.—I have the honor to arknowledge your letter of yesterday, and thank you for the expression of your confidence in my desire to maintain a cordial and friendly understanding with the authorities of the United States. But in a British colony the laws of Great Britain must be obeyed, and I cannot interfere with their ordinary rossine. The question of legality of proceedings must be left to the responsibility of those to whom the administration of justice is confided. I am advised that nothing in the case in question has been done but in accordance with the laws, but I shall deem it my duty, in deference to yourself, to send she whole of the correspondence to her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of Sale for his information. I regret exceedingly that I cannot surrender John Madison to the requirement of the United States Consul on the grounds of illegal detention. As regards the payment of the fine imposed, I have only to state that the payment is officially reported to me as having been made according to the customary form, by a practising selicitor in the Chief Magistrate's Court. The Consul's protest against the payment will be duly recorded and forwarded to her Majesty's government. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obeliest servant,

JOHN BOWRING, Governor.

To Capt. W.M. J. McCLUNEY, U. S. Navy, Commanding U.S. steam frigate Powhatan.

ting in irons and assault arose. According to Daniel Webster's dictum, even had the carpenter been killed on beard, only by United States authorities could the matter have been dealt with. Both Captain McChuney and Commedere Abbot maintain that Consul Keenan has been right throughout—even to 'aking Captain Nichols away from the police court. When Captain Nichols found he was charged with an assault, he rendered himself up to his Consul, whose prisoner he then became. That courtesy spoken of by Daniel Webster—that susceptibility on points of honor referred to by Lord Ashburton—und feelings alone, irrespective of any other motive, should have prompted Mr. Hiller at once to yield to Consul Keenan's request to adjudicate in the commaint. Mr. Hiller's coadact, indeed, "admits of no palkation." Very true, no doubt, but "Consul Keenan might have protested as much as he pleased." Action, not protest, he sever, was wanted to bring the Hong Kong government to a proper sense of its obligations and position.

This opposition to American Consular authority, as stated by us the other day, is no new thing here. On one occasion Mr. Hillier notified the United States Consul through his clerk, that ir one hour he would proceed to release three esamen, then in irons on board the American ship Joshua Bates, for threatening the life of the master. Consul Keenan rose from a sick bed, wrote to Commodore Perry for a file of marines, and when the poice appeared alongside the ship, told them at "their peril to come up the side. Mr. Hillier was not supported, and id not persist then, and the Joshua Bates left the harber with the near still in confinement. When Commissioner McLane arrived in Hong Kong he was waited on by the Acting Attorney General, and informed of what had occurred. And what said his Excellency? "Is Higns Kong then different from any other British colony? Let me tell you of what I did when practising my profession in Baltimore. An ignorant and impudent official medcaption of a scaman on board an English ship lying along

having the man sent on board and kept in confinement until the ship left the port. The ignorant and imputent official for his share received, as he deserved, a severe reprimand."

Mr. McLane further san, that he was Minister to Crina, not to Hong Kong, and that, in the absence of a diplomatic agent, Consul Keenan was entitled to all the privileges accorded by the law of nations as laid down in the 4th article of the French convention of 1853. Our columns are open for "Nemo's" response to all this. We have left out a few lines of "Nemo's" tester, because this aspersion in them is not borne out by the cridence. If France, so particular in points of efficience, sees fit to accord the rights of ministers to consults not engaged in commerce, we do not see why England should not also admit such position. Grapt it, and in what comparison with the act of the Consul would be the decree of a police magistrate?

His Worship the assistant magistrate, on taking his seat in the police/court this morning, notified members of the Fourth Estate present that the investigation acout to take place into the complaint of Usher Martin was only preliminary to a committal of the United States Consul on a charge of misemeanor, in forcibly rescuing a prisoner from Martin's custody; and waved then (us) against publishing the proceedings before the matter has been decided at the Supreme Court. To those of our readers who may denur at the length to which we have feund it necessary to extend our paper on what we think may be taken as a right view of the law of that scale, and especially to those who may entertain a bias against the American side of the question, we would quote the homely adage: "What is sauce for the goose is the same for the gancer." That which we assert to be the rights and privileges of Americans in Hong Kong waters, we equally ascert to be the rights and privileges of Englishmen in American ports.

[From the Friend of China, Nov. 15.]

this matter, important in many ways to the interest and proper discipline of the mercantile marine of the United States.

A brief review of this case may be important:—
An American ship arrives in the harbor of Hong Kong, in the Preview of this case may be important:—
An American ship arrives in the harbor of Hong Kong, in the Illy appeal in the United States—
signing the articles to make the voyage and return to the United States—
signing the articles to make the voyage and return to the United States—
signing the articles to make the voyage and return to the United States—
signing the articles to make the voyage and return to the United States—
signing the articles to make the voyage and return to the United States of the sheen of the captain on assault and battery against this rescued prisoner, a suit in stituted, and judgment, under a protest of the United States of Consul, given, sentencing the captain to pay fifty dollars to the Queen and twenty-five dollars to the plaintifi, or the defendant to go to jail in stituted, and judgment, under a protect of the United States frigate Powhatan, and we cordially support him in his course of action.

We consider that the American principle of the defendant particles of the defendant to go to jail in the state of the right's and the protect the American principle of the defendant particles of the states and any protect the American principle of the defendant of the right's of search, and that the American principle of the defendant of the right's of search, and that the American principle of the defendant of the right's and principle of the defendant of the right's of search, and that the American principle of the defendant of the right's and princip the magnetiate to allow lutther adjudication to remain in his hands. This was refused, and the Consul then denied the power of the magistrate to acjudicate in matters originating on American territory, ceclaring the magistrate's action as amounting to the rescue of a prisoner from his (the Consul's) hands. The case proceeded, and a fine was inflicted, which the Consul directed the master not to pay. Attempt to imprison the master was further resisted; and finally the master left the Consul's protection and took refuge on board an American manof-war. The carpenter meantime was allowed his liberty, obtained his tools, spurned the offer of a turnkey's berth in the jail, and through the Harbormaster, was shipped on board the English steamer Unicorn—singped without that discharge for all other cases made and provided—and this, too, in the face of a formal demand of the Governor for his rendition, as written for by Captain McCluney, of the United States signer. Powhatan, and again reiterated by Commodore Abbett, of the United States ship Macedonian. The Reindeer, to which the carpenter properly belonged, being ready for sea, to avoid further trouble, the fine was paid by the owner, and the matter, on account of serious ill health, mainly caused by the excitement, hed to seek medical assistance on shore.

But the matter does not end at this. The magistrate cause a warrant to be issued for the Consul's apprehension, on a charge of assault and unlawful rescue. The United States Consulare is extend by a police private, who, not finding the Consul requests the policeman to leave him, and promises to attend the magistrate in halt an hour. The request is refused, and, guarded behind and before, the Consul proceeds to the police officers the reference him sequence of the consul requests the policeman to leave him, and promises to attend the magistrate in heat an hour. The counterface of the consul requests the policeman to leave him, and promises to attend the magistrate in heat an hour. The request is refused, and, guarded

THE ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—FOR week past the communication between this village and the Canada shore has been uninterrupted. The large body of ice which had formed across the ferand the Canada shore has been uninterrupted. The large body of ice which had formed across the ferry, for above a week ago, has become thicker, and is consequently safer for pedestrians. The ice is prolably from twenty to thirty feet thick, and perhaps more. The crossing is perfectly safe, and the view which can now be obtained of the cataract is unsurpassed. Such an opportunity as is now presented for obtaining a front view of the falls rarely

throughout to the jurisdiction of the court, on account of the affair baving happened on board an American ship.

The master declared he would not pay one cent, upon which Mr. Hillier directed he should remain in castody of the usher until the close of the court, and in the event of his still refusing to comply with the judgment, he would be committed to gao! for one month. About haif pust four, after the close of the court, Nichols persisting in his refusal, the usher requested him to proceed to the gas!, and he walked in that direction arm-in-arm with Mr. Seeman. On arriving at the gao! door, to the usher's civil hint to step to, the American Consul replied with an "Ch!" and an allegation that Mr. Hillier had given Nichols liberty to go and disc with him, and to return to the morning. The usher desired them to stay until he could ascretain the truth of such statement; but they refused to do so, and proseeded to move down the hill, upon which the usher arrested Nichols, by seizing him by the collar, but was pushed on one side by Mr. Keeuan, who, exclaireing, "Mind shom you are playing with," proceeded with Nichols at a rapid pace, followed by the usher Martin, to Messrs. De Silver & Co. "s whence they took a boat, and went on board the United States ship Powhatan, outsailing the usher and his assistants, who pursued in another beat.

Mr. Superinteneent May, along with Martin, the usher, arneed with a warrant, uson the rescue being reported went on board the American man of war and demanded either the surrender of the fugitive or the payment of the finess. Captain McUnery, without, as we understand, admitting that Nichols was on board, gave it as his coinion that the proceedings of the magistrate were altogeter illegal, and that he himself would not hesitate to resist with an armed force any attempt on the payment of the government authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens in American ships in the harbor of Houg Konz. Previous to Saturday ice had formed up to Goat Island. and the landing could be made from the Canada side. This is a circumstance of very rare occurrence. We are informed that such a thing has not happened for the last twenty or twenty-five years.—Niagara Falls Gazette, Jan. 16.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Pennsylvania State Senate, a few days since, Mr. Crabb submitted several amendments to the State constitution. The first provides that "no person born in a foreign land, or who may owe allegiance to, or is a subject or citizen of a foreign power or government, and who shall be naturalized on or after the fourth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall be eligible to vote at any political or "shife election in this Commonwealth, until he shall have resided under the government of the United States a period of at least twenty-one-years."

SENTENCE OF MCKINNEY, IN NEWARK.—On the 19th inet., John McKinney, who was convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of Conrad Bauer, in Newark N. J., the prisoner was arraigned, and Judge Baines pronounced the sentence of the court, imposing the full penalty of the law for that or immeter years' service in the State prison, and a line of \$1,000.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our Vienna Correspondence-Paris Fashio

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are dated to the 15th of November. The Custom House returns of goods imported for the first six months of 1854 and 1855 give imported for the first six months of 1804 and 1805 give the following results:—For the first six months of 1854, goods imported, £879,788; for the same months of 1855, £622,218; making for those 12 months £1,502,006. Goods entered for consumption for the first six months of 1854, £627,702; for the same months in 1855, £043,486; for those 12 months, £1,471,187. The exports of articles the produce of this colony for the first six months of 1864, were valued at £315,579; for the same months of 1865, at £440,616; for those 12 months, £756,396. The ex-cess of imports for consumption over the estimated value cess of imports for consumption over the estimated value of colonial produce exported during the 12 months referred to is thus shown to be £714,792. It appears that, for may years back, the people of this colony consume annually foreign goods to the value of, say, £1,500,000. In some years the imports greatly exceeded this amount. For 1864 they were valued at £1,640,142. But take £1,500,000 as the average consumption. The population has been variously estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 souls. This would give a consumption of foreign articles

souls. This would give a consumption of foreign articles to the value of £6 a head.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, writing on January 3, (evening,) says:—

There is no political news of importance. In Paris, however, although the Russian circular has produced but little impression, the writte tone with which it has been commented on by the London press has created a decided sensation. Peace is now declared to be further off than ever, and with the exception of the frequenters of the Bourse, all seem to rejoice that the question should be once more placed in its real light, far from the deleterious influence of diplomatic fags. It was rumored at the Bourse, to cay, that at the reception of the corps diplomatique at the Tulieries on New Year's day, the Emperor expressed to the Neapolitan Ambassador his regretat the unfriendly attitude of his government.

The Paris Moniture of January 3 contains a decree modifying the French tariff as follows:—

The Paris Moniteur of January 3 contains a decree modifying the French tariff as follows:—

Until otherwise ordered, the import duties levied on sugar will be for sugars at and under type—in French vessels from French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and in America—as at present. In French vessels from China, Cochin China, the Philippines, and Siam, 46fr. the 100 kilogrammes. In French vessels from other countries of India, 47fr. the 100 kilogrammes. In French vessels from color places out of Europe, 50fr. the 100 kilogrammes. In Ioreign vessels, 56fr. the 100 kilogrammes. In Ioreign vessels, 56fr. the 100 kilogrammes. In Joreign vessels, 56fr. the 100 kilogrammes. Sugars above the first type will pay the duties above cited, with an addition of 3fr. per 100 kilogrammes. The Cork (Ireland) Examiner announces on authority that it is the intention of a company of high wereantile that it is the intention of a company of high mercantile position to establish a line of steam vessels, which will ply regularly between that port and New York. The Examiner further states, on the authority of an eminen-commercial firm, that the result of the present negociacommercial firm, that the result of the present negocia-tions on this subject may be looked for before many weeks have elapsed, in the establishment of a regular and direct line of communication between Cork and New York. It is intended that the steamers shall sail once a week for New York with passengers and merchandise; and when this line has commenced its operations it is fully expected that, when the present contract with the proprietors of Cunard's line has expired, the packets beonging to that firm will make Cork harbor a port of call

longing to that firm will make Cork harbor a port of call for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says.—

I have this day (Jaz. 2) received communications from Constantinople, which say that the unfortunate Lady Ellenborough, whose romantic adventures are too familiar to the public, was lately assassinated in Arabia, by (says my informant) "Le harème d'un Chiek Arabe." I am only able to add, that the deed is supposed to have been committed at the suggestion of some women who were jealous of her adyship.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered a special court to be tormed at Kieff, for trying captured Poles and Hun-

garians. The former are to be punished according to the military law of the country, but the latter are to be de-

England and Austria, is still enveloped in doubt and un certainty. Whilst on the one hand we hear that it is pretty certain that Russia will not reject these proposals in toto, on the other hand it is maintained that there is no chance of their being unconditionally accepted.
Within the last eight days another diplomatist of

has been sent on an extraordinary mission to St. Petera-burg, in the person of Baron Seebach, the Saxon minister has been sent on an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg, in the person of Baron Seebach, the Saxon minister at Paris. This gentleman being the son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, and a man of great ability, has also represented Russian interests in the French capital since the outbreak of the present war. Now, it has been related that a Russian nobleman arrived at Paris some time ago "in egg," on a secret mission from his government to Baron Seebach, in consequence of which the latter gentleman held daily long conversations with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and finally demanded a special audience of the Emperor of the French, which was granted, and immediately afterwards—that is, on the evening of the same day on which the audience took place—Baron Seebach left Pristor St. Petersburg, of course via Dresden, where he commined a day or two to confer with his own government. Baron Seebach had, however, hardly arrived at Dresden when the Dresden journal informed its readers that there could be no doubt that Russia would agree to neg "late" for peace upon the basis of the proposal for the headralization of the Eliack Sea, subject to such conditions as the interests of Europe might admit of. This was about four or five days ago, and since them nothing farther has transpired, nor have we as yet received any official account of the arrival of Count Exterhazy or of Baron Seebach hat Bt. Petersburg, though it may be rafely taken for granted that they have arrived, but no result of their respective missions has as yet been received. The idea also of a general congress has been started, and it is very possible that the special mission of Baron Seebach to the Russian capital may refer to the realization of this idea. But it would be premature to say anything more hereon a treasont. The rurher demountent of the present preliminary egotiations for the patiention of the surrender of the fortree of Herat into the hands of the Persians, who were alied in this important victory by the Russians, must be a difference whi

cannot but produce the most serious appronensions of the British interests in Asia. Whilst we hear of a fersian ambassador extraordinary having been received at the court of St. Peteraburg with great porap and extended, on the other hand we learz that Mr. Murray, he British ambassador at Teberan, has taken down his flag in consequence of satisfaction having been retused for some insult or other, the particulars of which have not, however, been made public.

It we bear in mind that the occupation of Herat by the Persians is, in a strategic point of view, a tremendous blow to British interests in Asia, it will be readily understood that this Persian victory will in all probability lead to a speedy supture between Persua and England. If, then the Persians form an offensive and delensive alliance with Russia, the most serious complications may be expected to take place on the northern frontiers of British India. Under these circumstances, it would be folly to suppose that there is any chance of peace being constructed by England with Russia, whatever France may do, whose suterests are in no way affected by the recent victories of the Russian arms and Russian diplomacy in Asia.

tories of the Russian arms and Russian diplomacy in Asia.

Nevertheless, it is generally understood in our polifical circles that the Emperor Napoleon is decidedly havershie to the early pacification of Europe, and if the idea of a general congress of sovereigns should happily be brought to bear, it is also possible that it might be attended with racific results. But this would mainly depend upon the pretensions of Russia, which, after her recent victories in Asia, it is feared will far exceed those conditions which the slikes of the 2d December would necessarily have to insist upon in order to render the basis of a future puce antisfactory to Europe and honorable to the success of the arms of the alices.

War News from the Crimea-How the Aliled Troops are Cared For-Caution of the Russian Commanders Diplo-macy Against the Sword-Prussia's Position-Theoreticals

by the armies of the allies last year, seems to have been by the armies of the alies last year, seems to have been productive of very beneficial effects, if we can judge from the correspondence which meets our eyes from time to time. The severity of trench duty, which proved last year so trying to the two scanty armies of Great Britain and France, has been almost entirely dispensed with since the fall of the Crimean stronghold, and the troops of the combined armies being comfortably housed and or the combined armies being comfortably housed and cared for, are living in a comparative state of clover. The accounts which we receive respecting the Russians are of a much more sparing character, by reason of the greater precaution which is observed by one and all of the Muscovite commanders, lest anything should be divulged and made public of a nature likely to prove useful to the alies and prejudicial to Russian interest.

greater precention which is observed by one and all of the Muscovite commanders, lest anything should be divalged and made public of a nature likely to prove useful to the ables and prejuddial to Russian interests. It nevertheless seems to be tacitly allowed by all that there is no prospect of 'heir making a retrograde movement, at least for some time to come. By hook or by crook, they maintain their communications totally free and uninterrupted, and by some means or other manage to obtain an adequate supply of provisions and munitions. Both parties are resting on their arms for a time, at the stein summons of winter, and will probably remain in their present position until the spring of 1856 shall enable hem to resume active operations.

Affairs at the seat of war being thus brought to a stand still, the overstrung minds of European statesmen are redeavoring to locean by diplomacy the knot which the force of arms has failed to cut. How far they will be successful in achieving their end is at present but matter of conjecture, and must continue to be such until we are put in possession of facts considerably more pecies than those with which we are at this moment acquainted. Austria is still acting the part of mediator, and holds a position at the end of 1865 but little different from the which she occupied at the termination of the year 1854. While professing to be the friend and ally of the two great Western Powers, she still refrains from taking a decided part is the foray. Much doubt exists as to the contents of the despatches of which the Prince Estherhazy is known to be the bearer, and the greater part of our papers deny that the proposals therein contained are to be considered as constituting anything of the character of an ultimatum. The world, indeed, may well ask what progre s has been made towards a solution of the great European question. But it is easier to to ask than to arswer in anything like a satisfactory way.

We are informed that the Emperor Francis Joseph has despatched an autograph letter to

but it is probable that they will be commelled to wait some considerable time longer before their wishes will be gratified.

The inhabitants of this city were indulged last Saturday evening, by the first representation of "L'Etoile du Norde." The text, by Scribe, was translated into German, and the piece was performed in that Isaguage, under the name of "Nord Stern." Though the performance did not commence till seven, a tail was formed by tour o'clock of such a length as to satisty the most exciting theatrical manager that ever entered the walls of this city. What with the "Nord Stern," the presence of two wizards of considerable repute and dexicity, and three owarfs, who almost rival the American Tom Thumb of "Barnum renown," the good people of Vienna have provided themselves with a tolerably good bill of fare for the long winter evenings.

We hear from Constantinople that the Sultan has appointed Prince Callimachi, who has formerly held the post of Ambas sador at the Somewhat renarkable that this will be the first instance, for some years past, in which a Greek has acted the part of Ottoman Ambassador at the Austrian Court.

His Excellency Baron Protent has arrived at Constantinople, and gone through the usual preliminaries. It is needless to say that great things are expected of the barron, and bis previous character justifies the belief that his givernment will not be usappointed.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria has bestowed the order of Commander of the Cross of Francis Joseph on M. Dufour, Secretary in Chief to the grand Paris Exhibition. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Albredo arrived yesterday from Naples.

Affairs in Spain. THE SUICIDE OF THE DUKE DE SOTOMAYOR—HIS BERVICES AND FORTUNE—POSITION OF DON

miliary law of the country, but the latter are to be delivered over to the Austrian authorities. So many Polish and Hungarian prisoners are taken—in irons—to Kieff, that no fewer than four judges and ten secretaries are continually employed.

Advices from Alexandria of December 23 say:—

A serious insurrection has taken place in the Hedjaz, in Arabia, where the authority of the Sultan is very feebly maintained by a very small number of troops. The Arabs threaten to expet the Tarks from the coast of the Red Sea, and demand that the English and French lags be publication of the arti-layer proclamation and the deposition of the despatches, which he regularly recited British interests.

Professor Dr. Oppolær (at Vienna) continues his medical treatment of Prince Paskiewitsch at Warsaw, by means of telegraphic despatches, which he regularly recited British interests.

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Professor Dr. Oppolær (at Vienna) continues his medical treatment of Prince Paskiewitsch at Warsaw, by means of telegraphic despatches, which he reported to the Duckes, who slept in anti-day and the wars than the same sound, which caused her to order the shutters to be opposed, which caused her to order the shutters to be opposed, which caused her to order the result of the head by a small pistot which was found in the

irujo,) and a family of three or four children. The deceased Duke had filled in the course of his political career some of the highest diplomatic and ministerial effices in Spain, having been Spanish Ambassador both in London and Paris, Minister of Foreign Affairs at one period, and President of the Council at another.

A private letter from Madrid gives some additional particulars of the death, received in Paris, of the Duke. He had been long a martyr to the gout, which was hereditary in his family, and, as was remarked in the case of the first Lord Chatham, when the pain was completely lulled, the eccentricity of his habits, and his extreme nervousness, assumed on some occasions the character of madness. It is said that the Duke had attempted latterly more than once, to put an end to his hie, but was as often prevented by the watchful care of his wife. The death of the highest offices of the State, and in capacity was far above the average of persons of his clars.

He was ambassador in England in 1846 and 1846, and had while in that post a long and interesting correspondence with Lord Aberdeen on the Chan sugar importation question. He was recalled to Madrid in 1847, and was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was he who sent his passports to far Henry Bulwer in May, 1813, and ordered him to quit Madrid in forty-eight hours.

While he acted thus as Minister, he assured our Minister in private of his great regard for his person! The Duke was named Ambassador to Paris towards the close of 1848, and continued in this post until 1850. He filled no prominent post in the government after this period, but as a member of the Senate he gave his influence to the cialition which overthrew the detested government of Sartorius.

The Madrid Gazetic contains the following royal decree,

the c:alifion which overthrew the detested government of Sartorius.

The Madrid Gazelle contains the following royal decree, restoring his titles, &c., to the Ring's brother, Don Engine as was expected after the loyal and dutiful letter be wrote to the Queen some days ago:—

In consideration of the reasons assigned by my Council of Ministers, and in confermity with their advice, I hereby restore to Eon Enrique Maria de Borbon, Duke of Seville, the honors and considerations of Infante of Spain, and the decorations of which he was deprived by royal decree of May 13, 1348.

Given at the Falace, Dec. 26, 1856.

(Signed by the royal hand.)

BALDOMERY ESPARIERO, President of the Council of Ministers.

(signed by the royal band.)

(Signed by the royal band.)

(Signed by the royal band.)

(From the Foliet.)

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(From the Foliet.)

(The wintry winds which have now set in with rigor have caused an increased display of warm outdoor tollettes. Wadded manteaus and furs are indispensible. Cloth droses are more than ever in demand; they are composed of a shirt fas ence round the waist by a buckle behind; the ensaque has turned basques, in which are two pockets—one for the pocket handherchief, the other for the portemonnale. Half pagode sleeves, with slashed cuffs and large jet buttons on each band. The body is closed at front, with velvet brandebourgs and buttons. The color is also of velvet, and lined with satin.

The retondes, or small velvet talmas, are much in domand, and the manteaux-burnous are still in favor for sortic de boil or evening parties they are generally made of Angora cloth, and trimmed with passementeries in the Criental style. Large square shawis for morning wear, or wraps for the earlage or railroad, are also made of Argora cloth.

The moire suffque was never in greater voque than at present. It is not only employed for ladies' dresses, but some of the most elegant costumes for children are composed of the same material. Lace is the favorite ornament for this fabric, although the mode for placing bands of velvet upon moire antique in darker shades is still much in voque. Those bands are sometimes embodiered in silk and jet.

The taffetas is not less in favor than the moire antique, dressels and brocades. They are trimmed with velves, par exenterie and lace. Talletas will be much worn for evening diess. We have seen some moning dresses which we will describe for the kenefit of our readers.

A robe of taffetas with a low pain body, trimmed with a double berthe and short sleeves, composed of blonds. In exhirt is very full, with three blonds flounces, learning a decided separation between each. The blonds is edged with a light feather tringe, which gives this cost

flat at top, and very large at bottom, and trimmed with laces of different widths.

fast at top, and very large at bottom, and trimmed with laces of different widths.

A robe of gross de Tours, trimmed with five dounces, edged with ruches of ribbon. The same garniture forms bretelles. Frings as much employed, both for fall drees and more simple costume.

Amongst the newest materials, the robes Memphis, of which we spoke formerly, are charming for evening totiletts. The skirts are without garniture, being covered with immense bunches of flowers, forming pyramids. The robes neige, with flounces trimmed is designs of plush, have a pretty silvery appearance at night, and are decidedly elegant. The taffetas with canasieux lozenges; the flowness triumed with velvet and fringe. Those with Fomgadour flounces—the moires antiques—with broad stripes. Each parisks of the same degree of favor, the difference consisting only in their appropriation. Some are for small evening parties, others for full dress tollettes. After these follow a crowd of materials—beautiful, although simple—with bayaderes flounces in running patterns, or bunches of cunbroidered bounges; added to these are the popling, the broches damasks, the plaid taffatas and other fancy dresses.

For neglige costumes there are materials of wool and sax, which are very suitable for this severe weather. Robes de chambre are made of broche damask in large designs, in plaid merico, plain cachemire, monsessine de laire, und chinee flanrel; the latter, as may be supposed, are the most simple.

Bonnets are still worn very back on the head. The trimmings vary according to taste. We have lately seen among many very elegant ones one formed of ruby velvet, with a thin front; on each side was a full of shorts curled feathers, the same color as the velvet; and round the front eage a deep black lace, which was thrown back, and fell over the curtain. Inside the front was a roll of velvet, accompanied with sky-blue langing flowers.

Another was composed of a greund of a light color, covered by ribbons, crossed and attached by little steel buckles. On each side w

them a row of pointed blonde, a blonde to match falling over the curtain; sprays of flowers with crape leaves ornamented the cutside, and were the only trimming under the front.

Honnets composed of several shades of the same material are both new and elegant, especially when made of veivet, and trimmed with shaded velvet flowers to match.

The beaver bonnet of the present season surpass anything of the kind yet seen, both for elegance of shape and beauty of ornaments.

Another very pretty bonnet was of groweille velvet, trimmed with black lace, and feathers shaded black and groweills. The shape was Pamela. The cap was made of white blonde, trimmed with bunches of white lities of the valley, mixed with coques of groseille velvet. The following are elegant dress bonnets:—One of white cannels satin; the crown was round, and covered with a wide blonde falling over the curtain, which was extremely wide. At the edge of the front was another bloade, also thrown back. Inside, a ruche, with a bonquet of scarlet velvet flowers. Another of pink terry velvet, shaded and spotted, From the crown to the front it was covered with bands of crossway velvet, interlaced. A curled pink feather formed a wreath round the bonnet, beginning at the curtain. The cap was made of a very full ruche of tulle, with a small bouquet of roses placed quite at the edge.

The following are among the most charming ball dresses we have seen:—A dress of rose colored taffetas; double skirt, each of them trimmed with a row of curled feathers; the same trimming on the berthe; the body long waisted and pointed. A dress of sky blue silk, entirely covered with white lace flounces; the berthe composed of white lace, and the sleeves, which were very short, trimmed with one friil of lace. We have seen some dresses trimmed with crape flounces—some merely out out in large socilope, not edged; the others trimmed with a narrow flounce. This has a charming effect.—A dress of tulle, trimmed with bouillonnées more than haif way up the skirt. The colflure of narrow v

The following interesting document was presented to the Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix, at the last regular meeting:—

ed to the Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix, at the last regular meeting:—

The undersigned committee, to whom the subject of a more perfect reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the adjoining Stitash Provinces and the United States has been referred, respectfully report:—

That the project laid before your committee is intended to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the Canadas and the United States—that is to ray:—To admit into the respective countries the natural productions and manufactures of both, and to open to their vessels the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries all the advantages that now exist between adjoining States.

By reference to the revenue laws of the United States, and particularly that of 1709, it will appear that the exportation of foreign merchandise for the benefit of drawhack was confined exclusively to texports by sea," consequently, our commercial intercourse with Canada was very limited, and descended much upon the smuggling enterprise of persons residing on the trontier of the two countries.

These difficulties prevailed until 1845, when the restrictions on the export of foreign merchandize by land for the benefit of drawback were repealed, and the same facilities given to the exportation of foreign dutiable goods to Canada as if the same were exported by sea. By these measures the people of Canada were enabled to receive their foreign merchandize at a much earlier period and with less expense, and to send abroad their surplus produce through the canals and ports of the United States, much more expeditiously, resulting to the advantage of the commerce of both countries.

The Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to our commercial intercourse with the adjoining British Provinces, was passed the 5th of June, 1854, and notwithstanding the brief period that

New from Constantinople.

Since the receipt of the intelligence announcing th

all of the fortress of Kars, we have been put in posses sion of nothing of importance respecting affairs at the

seat of war. The bitter experience purchased so dearly